

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR

Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1889.

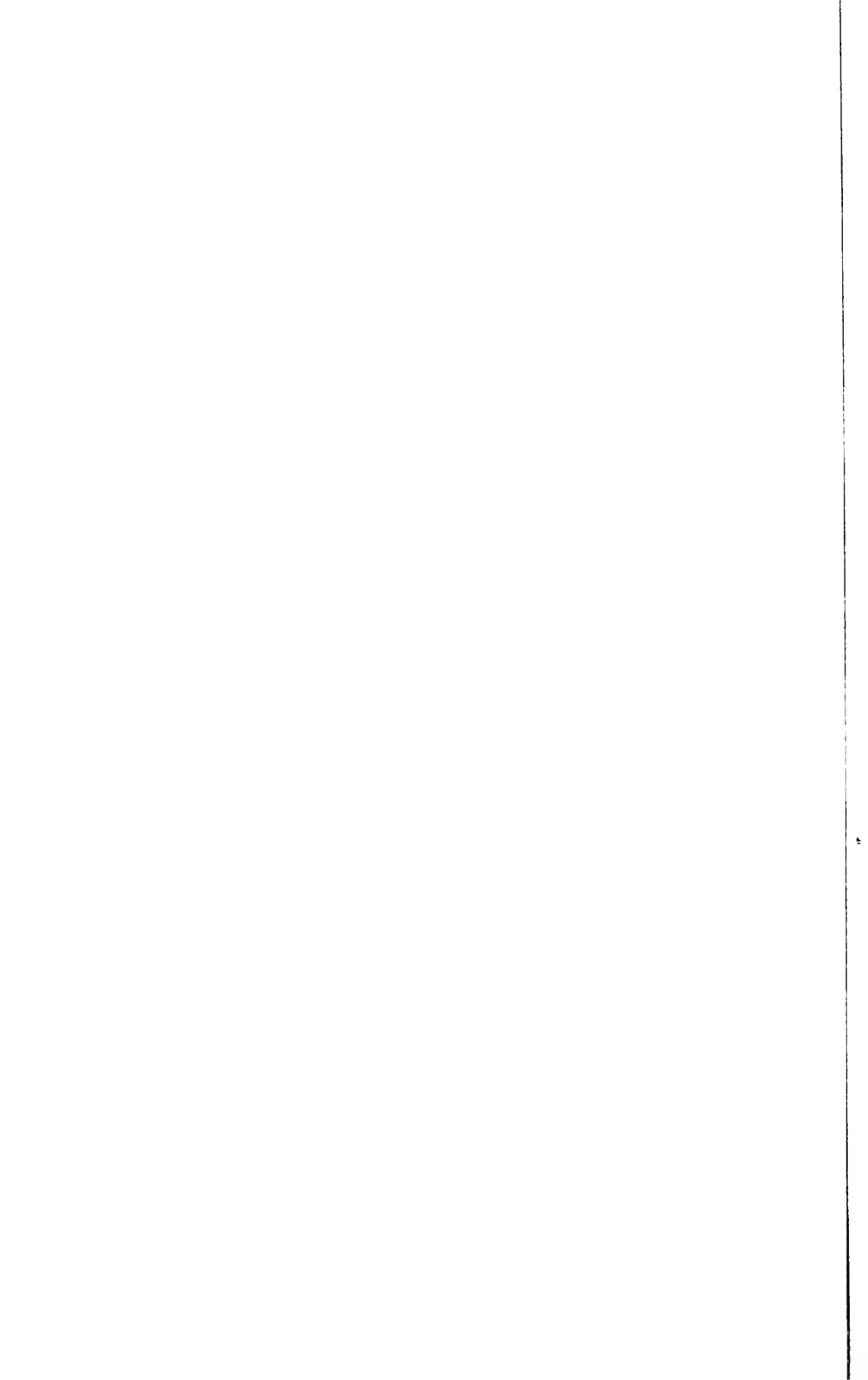
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NIAGARA FALLS:

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1893.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

X—

TO THE HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please your Honour :—

The Commissioners of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park beg to present their Fourth Annual Report, being for the year ended 31st December, 1889.

In their last report the Commissioners submitted an historical resume of the negotiations, legislation, and all other acts relating to the acquirement of the park domain. They also dealt very fully with the plans they had devised for the restoration and improvement of the property as well as for its future maintenance as a provincial park. In the present report they will confine themselves to a brief reference to their proceedings during the past year; full details of which will be found in the report of the park superintendent in the appendix.

The most important work was the construction of a tunnel under and behind the face of the Falls. This was undertaken chiefly to give visitors a view of the falling sheet of water from a secure point, and at the same time to enable them more fully to realize the grandeur and enormous volume and force of the great cataract. The former point of observation, commonly known as "going under the Falls," was destroyed by the falling away of a large mass of rock; causing a marked recession of the water towards the middle of the river.

Much work had to be done during the year in making good the damage caused to property in the park by the great wind storms which passed over the Niagara river section of the country, especially that of the 10th January, which caused the destruction of the single track-road Suspension Bridge spanning the river below the Falls, which has been rebuilt as a double trackway bridge.

A considerable section of uneven and broken ground has been drained, levelled and seeded down so as to add to the lawn area of the park.

The working staff has been fully occupied with these and other works of improvement, and in keeping the extensive grounds in as good and presentable a condition as the limited means at the disposal of the Commissioners permitted.

In their last annual report the Commissioners directed attention to the desirability of promoting the construction of an electric railway from the northern boundary of the park, along and on the top of the bank of the river to the navigable water at Queenston. With that object in view a careful location survey has been made. A line was found on the top of the river bank, which forms part of the park domain, for nearly the entire distance, free from serious engineering difficulties of construction, except at points where the ground is broken by large ravines, such as at the Whirlpool and other points north of it and near the terminus at Queenston. At these points the line had to be located on private property outside the chain reserve which will have to be acquired.

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In connection with the proposed electric railway and its construction it will also be necessary to acquire the personal property, plant and machinery of the existing inclined railways leading to the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids.

It is generally admitted by lovers of grand and beautiful scenery that the river bank and gorges, extending to and beyond the Whirlpool, form as fascinating and picturesque a part of this famed historic ground as the more immediate environments of the Falls. Believing this to be the case the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the resources of the park in general completeness, will not be fully available, either for the enjoyment of visitors or for obtaining the needed revenue until the entire bank and gorges, with the chain reserve, are placed under the control of the Park Commissioners.

To this end it is urgently recommended that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature in order that possession may be obtained of the land outside the chain reserve already referred to for the construction of the electric railway, and for the cost of the structures, machinery and necessary appliances connected with the inclines at the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids. The amount required for that purpose, the Commissioners believe, will not exceed \$25,000.

In the early part of the year a proposition was made to the Commissioners, by some gentlemen from the United States, to lease the water power of the Canadian Falls for the purpose of generating electricity for transmission to cities and towns as a motive power and for lighting purposes. While fully cognisant of the yet unsolved difficulties connected with the transmission of electricity for motive power and lighting for long distances, the Commissioners could not but be impressed with the earnestness with which the promoters of the scheme presented their case and emphasized their convictions that they could successfully solve the difficulties of transmission.

Realizing the great strides that are now being made in the development of electrical science, and the enormous power that exists in the waters of the Niagara Falls for generating electricity to an almost unlimited extent, the Commissioners decided to give the scheme favorable consideration. After protracted negotiations they, with the consent of the Government, agreed to grant the franchise asked for on the following conditions:

1st. That all the constructions required for electric works should be placed under the bank of the river in a manner not to detract from the park design.

2nd. That all such constructions should be subject to the approval of the Commissioners both as to position and character.

3rd. That the conduct of the operations, within the limits of the park, should also be subject to rules and regulations framed by the Commissioners.

4th. That the lessors should pay for the privileges granted \$25,000 per annum, of which two years rent, viz., \$50,000 was to be paid in advance.

5th. That the rental after ten years should be increased at the rate of \$1,000 per annum until it reached \$35,000 a year in the twentieth year when the contract may be renewed for further terms at the maximum rental of \$35,000 per annum.

Time was given the promoters to enable them to organize as an incorporated company, and to obtain the requisite capital for successfully carrying on their operations. Owing to dissensions between them and the capitalists who were to furnish the means, the time for executing the contract and paying the \$50,000 was extended from time to time, with the hope that the difficulties between the parties would be settled. Failing in this, however, the Commissioners were finally compelled to close negotiations with the United States promoters.

Proposals were then received on behalf of an eminent English electrician and well-known capitalist in London for privileges of a similar character, in respect to terms and conditions, as before recited. These latter negotiations have just been temporarily closed, and the sum of \$10,000 in cash has been paid over to the Commissioners, which amount is to be forfeited unless a contract is finally closed, and the balance of the first two years' rental, viz., \$40,000 is paid on or before the 1st March, 1891.

This project is, therefore, now fairly committed to the care not only of one of the greatest English electricians of the day, but also to men associated with him who have command of unlimited capital. These capitalists have not only shown their faith in the great project by making a forfeitable deposit of \$10,000 but they are carrying on experimental electric works in England in which very large sums of money have already been expended and which, if successful, will be duplicated at the Falls of Niagara.

The Commissioners are therefore warranted in stating that the understanding arrived at with the promoters in question, is of a very favorable character and that there is a reasonable assurance that a successful conclusion will be reached.

The important schemes that have been receiving the continued consideration and attention of the Commissioners, as shown in the preceding remarks, are inseparably linked together and upon their successful accomplishment largely, if not entirely, depends the solution to the question whether the park shall be self-sustaining, or become in future a charge on provincial revenues.

The purchase of additional lands is necessary for the construction of the proposed electric railway; the working of which will be greatly facilitated by the arrangement made with the English company for generating electricity at the Falls as a motive power, and the acquisition of the structures and inclines at the Whirlpool and Whirlpool rapids is most desirable as these localities will become the stopping points for visitors using the electric railway.

The closing of a contract with the English capitalists for leasing the water power of the Falls for producing electricity, will result in a large addition to the revenue to be applied towards paying the interest on the bonds and meeting the current cost of maintaining the park. The Commissioners have good ground for believing that the same parties, having a superabundance of electric power, would become purchasers of the franchise for the right to construct and operate the electric railway to Queenston. Such an arrangement will, in addition to increasing the revenue, effectually overcome the combinations of the hack and livery men that have in the past proved such a curse to the locality.

The Commissioners, therefore, very strongly recommend that an appropriation of \$25,000 be asked from the Legislature for the accomplishment of these objects.

The visitors to the park during the past year numbered 252,379 as compared with 213,874 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of visitors, the revenue derived from them only amounted to \$5,705.35, as against \$4,727.42 in 1888. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the construction of the tunnel under the Falls has increased the revenue derived from the elevator about 25 per cent., being \$3,849.25 as compared with \$3,029 the year before.

The Commissioners still hope that with a growing appreciation of the points of interest where a small toll is collected for the use of special appliances and guides, the revenue from these sources will in time be greatly increased.

Interesting information relative to visitors and the sources from which this small revenue is derived will be found in the Superintendent's report and statistical tables that accompany it of which the following is a summary:

Total number of carriages that entered the park during the year.....	42,505
" " of visitors in carriages.....	149,115
" " " " on foot.....	103,244
Total number of visitors.....	252,379
Revenue derived from the tolls for use of hydraulic lift.....	\$3,849.25
" from tolls from visitors to the Islands.....	1,856.10
Total revenue.....	\$5,705.35

The receipts and expenditures for the year are shown in the following summary :

RECEIPTS.

Balance at credit in Imperial Bank of Canada on 1st January 1889.....	\$45,892 91
Received from sales of old materials, rents, etc.....	974 50
Received from hydraulic lift tolls.....	\$3,849 25
" " Islands, bridges, tolls	1,856 10
	<u>5,705 35</u>
" " Imperial Bank for interest on deposits.....	1,371 48
	<u>\$53,854 24</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid salaries and wages, including wages of laborers, etc, in connection with works of improvement and general maintenance.....	\$12,218 80
" for contracts, materials, etc.....	6,366 69
" " Commissioners and legal expenses.....	445 39
	<u>\$19,030 88</u>
" coupon interest on bonds	21,000 00
	<u>40,030 88</u>
Balance at credit in Imperial Bank 31st December 1889.	13,823 36
	<u>\$53,854 24</u>

The detailed statement of the expenditures will be found in the appendix.

In closing this report the commissioners desire to record their sincere and heartfelt regret at the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. J. Grant Macdonald, whose kindly bearing at all times endeared him to his fellow Commissioners, by whom his valuable services on the commission were greatly appreciated.

The report of the Superintendent, together with the accompanying tables, also an interesting report on the 'Flora' of the Park by Professor Pantou, M.A., F.G.S., of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, form the appendix to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. GZOWSKI,

Chairman.

J. W. LANGMUIR,

JOHN A. ORCHARD,

APPENDIX.

—x—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

To the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report on the works accomplished in the park for the year ending December 31st, 1889.

On the 10th of January, a terrific storm of wind passed over this section of country doing great damage to property of all kinds along the line of its path, which indeed appears to have centred over the Niagara river.

Outside of the park limits the effects of the storm were very apparent in the wrecking of many noble trees, and in the destruction of the entire girder and floor systems of the beautiful suspension bridge spanning the river but a few yards north of the Mowat Gate. Within the park grounds the wind did not have free scope, owing to the protection afforded by the high, well wooded bluff which forms the boundary on landward side, but a large number of beautiful foliage trees were uprooted and many fine cedars and evergreens were broken down and destroyed.

As the storm came from the south-west, it traversed Lake Erie in the direction of its length, and driving the waters of the lake before it towards the outlet, forced them down the comparatively narrow channel of the river towards the falls in a vastly augmented volume. The Dufferin islands were speedily submerged, and the roadways and paths in many places were swept by the torrent and the roadbed scoured out to considerable depths.

On the Dufferin islands there is but little soil overlaying the bed rock, and as this was exposed to the action of the swiftly flowing waters much of it was speedily torn away, and the tree roots being buoyed up by the water, left the tops almost entirely at the sport of the winds. Very fortunately when the bridges through the islands had been rebuilt, some eighteen months before, they had all been very securely fastened down, and most of them raised high above the normal level of the water, so they did not suffer damage.

Another serious effect of the storm, and one closely affecting the park, was the loosening and subsequent overturning of very large masses of rock forming the bed of the river at the very brink of the Horse Shoe fall. This recession of the outline of the cataract, which is much more rapid towards the centre of the crest than at the extremities, has the effect of lowering the level of the water at the shore line by drawing it in to the centre. In this instance the loss of head was very appreciable, and together with the lower level of the lakes supplying the river, made a difference of some fifteen inches in the surface of the water at Table Rock, and cut off almost entirely the supply from the beautiful "sheet of water," which has long been one of the chief delights of intelligent visitors to the Falls.

As the revenue from the pilgrimage under the falls is a matter of importance, it was of course necessary to continue the pathway under the cliffs to where a good supply of water could at all times be had.

In order to effect this it was found to be necessary to tunnel in behind the huge buttress known as "Termination Rock," and a careful survey of the contour of the cliff, and examination of the strata, showed that the conditions were favorable for the carrying out of this important work, which was brought to a successful issue on the 1st of May. The bore was entirely through partially stratified dark blue shale, and a good even ceiling and floor was obtained. From reasons of economy the tunnel was made as short as circumstances would permit of, but it will be comparatively easy to extend the bore and conduct visitors in behind the great mass of falling water at any future time, if so desired. The present length is 150 feet, the height 7 feet, and width 4½ feet.

The recession of the falls is creating a great deal of interest at the present time, both among scientists and the public generally, and a new survey is now being made in order to determine the precise outline of the American and Horse Shoe Falls, that comparison may be had with previous surveys, and data established for readily ascertaining future changes of contour. I shall be glad to apprise you of the results of survey as soon as it can be completed.

In last year's report reference was made to the restoration of the high railway embankment at "Falls View," which work had been undertaken by the railway company under agreement with the commissioners, and completed at great expense. Owing, however, to the treacherous character of the soil, and continued wet weather, a large part of the work was destroyed and had to be done over during the summer. Unfortunately this has again given away, and the beautiful, evenly sloped, terraced and sodded surface is scarred by great ugly gullies, while the semi-fluid sub-soil has carried the earth and soils in great masses far beyond the gravelled trenches at foot of slope. One of the chief causes of failure in this work is the constant exposure of the long slope to the action of the spray from the Horse Shoe Fall, and this coupled with the unstable nature of the material of which the bank is chiefly made up, renders it a most difficult problem to maintain the slope in a natural condition.

Fortunately the greater part of this troublesome bank lies outside of the park boundary, and the cost of restoration has not fallen on the commissioners.

From considerations of economy but little was attempted this past year in the way of procuring and planting out new varieties of trees. The most we could do was to fill in a few gaps along the principal walk between entrance gate and Murray street with dwarf flowering shrubs of the best description, and setting out a few annuals in the beds of picnic garden. This work, though not by any means costly, afforded much enjoyment to visitors generally. The annuals, under the care of the gardener, thrived remarkably well and gave evidence of the suitability of the soil and of the location for the highest development of the choicest forms of plant life. As the permanent beauty and value of the park depends on the development of its character to sustain the higher forms of shade and ornamental planting, it is a matter of regret that in the early history of the scheme even one season should be allowed to pass without adding its quota to the proper furnishing of the grounds.

Early in the season Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., F.G.S., of Guelph Agricultural College instituted a class for the examination and study of the botany and geology of the park and vicinity. The results of their investigations were of the most interesting and fascinating description.

As a result of the labors of Prof. Panton on this and on former occasions, no less than 457 species, found within the present limit of the park, have been catalogued under their proper and common names. Through the kindness of the author I am enabled to attach a copy of this catalogue.

The year just closed has not, it is generally conceded, been a favorable one in respect to the number of visitors to the Falls. The Paris exposition attracted a very large number of American travellers to Europe, and the tide of European travel was also in a measure diverted, so without doubt a considerable portion of what is usually termed first-class travel was lost to us. Yet notwithstanding this no fewer than 252,379 persons entered the park between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, the greatest number on any one day being 3,315 and the smallest number 68. More than one-half of the total number of visitors enter the grounds in the months of July,

August, and the first half of September—say a period of 75 days—the remainder being scattered over the other 290 days of the year. A considerable proportion of the total number are residents of the town and neighboring village, and in some months of summer the rural population is largely represented. As will be seen by the following table Sunday is the chief day for visitors, the percentage for each day being :

Sunday	22.4 per cent.
Monday	11.9 "
Tuesday	13.3 "
Wednesday	13.2 "
Thursday	14.4 "
Friday	12.9 "
Saturday	12.8 "
100.0 per cent.	

Notwithstanding the very large number of visitors recorded, and the greatly improved facilities afforded them for enjoying the natural beauties of the park, the revenues derived from visitors have been disappointingly small, viz: From hydraulic lift, \$3,849.25, and from bridge tolls on islands, \$1,856.10, or a total of \$5,705.35, a very small fraction over 2½ cents for each visitor on an average. This paucity of results is still, in a large measure to be attributed to the substantial inducements held out by the commission paying establishments located at so-called "points of interest," both in Canadian and American territory; and also to the continued antagonism of some of the hackmen, who have continued to manifest anything but a friendly spirit towards us—in fact, some have openly boasted that the park had not gained a dollar in revenue since it was established, when they could prevent it.

Quite a number of them appear also to be under the apprehension that if the revenues of the park are kept down, the property may, before long, pass again under private control, and that there would then be a return to the good old times of commissions and immunity from restraint of any kind.

A small number of the hackmen, chiefly those residing in the immediate vicinity, appear to be well disposed, and evidently seek to afford their patrons every opportunity for enjoying the attractions of the place, but it is very clear that so long as a large percentage of the income of these men is derived from "commissions" paid to them for taking their patrons to places where they may be induced to purchase goods, or see "wonderful sights," it can hardly be expected that any marked change in their conduct will be manifested.

Another cause which probably helped to reduce the revenue for some months at the beginning of the year, was the loss of the upper suspension bridge, before alluded to; as this is the chief means of communication between the Canadian and American parks, the want of it necessitated a long detour *via* the railway suspension bridge, which doubtless deterred many of our American friends from visiting this side.

It has also to be borne in mind that very frequently the weather elsewhere is all that can be desired, but the spray from the Horse Shoe Fall practically bars the progress of those who would approach Table Rock, or go beyond it. Consequently although large numbers of visitors may be within the park, and many of them desirous of experiencing the sensations peculiar to a trip "under the falls," or of enjoying a quiet ramble through the Dufferin islands, yet they are deterred by the heavy driving spray which for days at a time drenches everything within its reach, and at such seasons visitors are usually ill prepared for the emergency.

It may be interesting to note the sources from which our revenue is obtained. From the register which is kept at the Table Rock House, we know the proportion for

the visitors going under the falls, (and the same ratio will doubtless hold for the islands' tolls), to be as follows:—

From United States.....	70.9 per cent.
From Great Britian.....	11.1 "
From Canada	10.2 "
From all other countries.....	7.8 "
	<hr/> 100.00 "

From this statement it will be very evident that friendly relations with our American cousins would not be at all likely to injure our revenue, while the proportion contributed by Canadians is remarkably small.

This year has been chiefly occupied with the work of maintaining the park in as good a condition as it was possible to do with limited means. Owing to the very favorable location of the grounds both as to temperature and humidity, the growth of all kinds of grasses is remarkably rapid and strong, and constant cutting and trimming are therefore required to keep the place in reasonably fair order. A considerable section of the lower reach of the grounds, adjoining the well formed and preserved portion known formerly as the Bush property, was carefully graded down and sown with the best lawn mixture, and the very uneven ground between the Table Rock house and Museum building were sloped and levelled and sown in grass. It was also found necessary to extend the rip-rap protection to the shore of Cedar island, where the crib-work protection had become decayed and useless; the slope was also filled and sodded, and the walks put into good shape.

Rustic booths were erected over three of the spring-water fountains, in order to afford a pleasant rest to visitors, and also to protect the supply pipes from the rays of the sun.

The fixed span road bridge on Dufferin islands required some new chord pieces and needle beams. The floor system was also strengthened by the addition of cross bracing. It would be an advantage to divide the span of this bridge into two, by building a centre pier, as the water is shallow, and the cost of pier would be more than balanced by the lessened cost of maintenance.

The two large suspension bridges also required attention, the end posts on west side of each bridge together with the bottom chords fitted to them, were renewed, and suitable corbels and bridge seats put in. The tops of the piers were thoroughly protected against the weather by cement concrete copings. It will be necessary to give each of these bridges a thorough overhauling in the spring, as quite a number of the main suspension needle beams will have to be renewed, and new pieces inserted in both upper and lower chords. Some new guy-ropes will also be required as the present ones show signs of weakness.

As one of the large stone chimneys of museum building was, after the great storm of January, found to be in danger of falling, it was taken down and rebuilt. With this exception no repairs have been made to either of the large stone structures formerly occupied by the late Mr. Saul Davis. If they are to be left standing, a very considerable amount of repair will have to be attended to in the early spring, as proximity to the falls renders all exposed work peculiarly liable to decay.

Early in the year, in accordance with arrangements made by the Commissioners and the Hon. the Minister of Education, the Ontario exhibit of minerals which had been prepared for the Cincinnati Exposition, was brought over and placed in the upper front room of museum building. The display has been very much appreciated and admired by the numerous visitors who took advantage of the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the mineral products of the Province. In this connection it may be stated that notwithstanding the large printed notices that the exhibit was free

of charge, some of the visitors expressed a fear that there might be a charge made on exit, if none on entry, a strange commentary on the character of Niagara Falls.

Many of our visitors who don the oiled suits to go "under the falls" are anxious to secure a photograph when so equipped, with the falls as a background to the picture. As in each case when this was desired it became necessary to send out of the park for a photographer, it was decided to grant a lease of the privilege, under suitable restrictions, and to a proper person for a short term of years. This has been done, and visitors are not now required to wait while an artist is being sent for. The franchise is for three years, terminable at any shorter time by the Commissioners on certain conditions. Accommodation is provided for the lessee in Table Rock house and photos only are allowed to be sold.

Before granting a lease of the privilege to sell refreshments within the park, it was considered advisable to continue for another year the tentative arrangement referred to in my last report. Our experience has demonstrated that the convenience of visitors require accommodation of this kind, as many, especially of the class known as excursionists, are wearied by exertion before reaching the grounds, and cannot with reason be expected to walk long distances, often accompanied by little children, in search of food.

It was found essential to the proper protection of the premises, and conducive to the efficient working of the park, to establish a local telephone service connecting the various gates with the superintendent's office. This has proved to be a great convenience: as it is entirely the property of the park there will not be any charge for rentals, and the cost of maintenance will be very slight.

The omnibus service which was established late in the season of 1888 to provide a cheap means of conveyance from one extremity of the park to another, and which was found to meet the requirements of the travelling public fairly well, was not put into operation during the past season for various reasons. Some such means of transport is certainly desirable, and it is hoped arrangements can be made by which the service may be resumed in 1890.

The issue of the pretty and useful little *Folder* to which reference was made in last year's report, became exhausted in July. It was of great service in making known the physical features of the park and its surroundings, afforded a great deal of useful information to visitors, and secured them in a measure from misrepresentations of ill-disposed person. It was certainly very much appreciated, and constant enquiries were being made for copies. In fact so highly was it valued that the commissioners of New York State Reservation determined to issue a similar one, but conveying more fully the special features of their side of the river. This work I am informed is well under way, and will shortly be scattered abroad.

An instrumental survey of the chain reserve on the top of the bank of the Niagara River, as far down as Queenston, was made in order to show the exact location of this property, which has been vested in the commissioners by the Government.

A careful location survey was also made in order to ascertain the physical obstacles to be overcome in the building of an electric street railway from the park to navigable waters at Queenston.

Owing to the rapid lowering of the level of the river along the shore line near the margin of the fall, the supply of water for the town, which has heretofore been pumped from the little building on Table Rock, was found to be wholly inadequate, and a new and greatly augmented supply urgently needed.

Application was made on behalf of the town authorities for permission to replace the existing works by a new and efficient system that would yield an abundant supply for many years to come. An agreement was therefore entered into by which, in consideration of the privileges accorded, the town are to remove all the present unsightly structures which have so long defaced the shore above the cataract, and erect only such works as have received the approval of Commissioners. The head race is to be under ground, and the only crib works to be erected will be at the foot of Cedar Island. The town has also to provide facilities for supplying the park with water for street and other purposes without cost.

The works under this agreement are well under way, and it is expected they will be entirely completed before the summer travel begins.

During the past season very determined efforts were put forth by representatives of certain industries on the other side of the river to capture the large excursions which annually come by rail to the falls from points in Canada. Agents were invariably sent to meet these trains and persuade the excursionists to purchase coupon tickets covering admission to the various "points of interest" so called. In addition to this, substantial inducements were sometimes offered in order to entice the whole party over to the American side, the large profits made on sales to these excursionists enabling shopkeepers to subscribe liberally to a fund used for this purpose. As the scheme worked well during last year, doubtless even stronger efforts will be put forth the coming season, and we may expect to see those who should be our visitors, crowding the vantage points of the New York State reservation.

Notwithstanding the somewhat improved railway connections at Niagara-on-the-Lake, most of the large excursions from Toronto for the Falls still seek the American side.

The amount expended on the works and improvements this year, including cost of superintendence and maintenance is \$19,030.88.

Appendices showing the number of visitors, receipts, expenditures, ect., for each month have been attached. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.)

JAMES WILSON,

Superintendent.

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Statement showing the number of visitors and the moneys received for the year 1889.

Month, 1889.	Number of Carriages entering the Park.	NUMBER OF VISITORS.			RECEIPTS FROM VISITORS.				SECONDARY RECEIPTS.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.	
		In Carriages.	Pedestrians.	Total.	Elevator.	Islands.	Total.	Average per Visitor.	Rents, sales, etc.	Interest on bank deposits.	From all sources.		
		£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	cents.	£	¢	£	¢	£
January	1,056	2,897	3,765	6,662	61 25	11 45	76 20	1.11	.....	113 95	220 15	72 10	91 60
February	1,162	4,009	2,198	7,107	55 75	15 35	72 10	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	1,315	3,795	3,051	6,846	78 50	16 10	91 60	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	1,191	4,217	1,008	8,255	110 25	39 55	119 80	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	3,009	9,319	7,197	16,516	301 59	129 10	421 90	2.55	85 50	58 50	507 10	255 30	507 10
June	1,610	16,083	10,173	26,556	435 75	273 20	708 95	2.67	86 00	707 18	1,502 13	1,502 13	1,502 13
July	6,906	25,781	18,793	44,571	697 75	391 25	1,092 00	2.15	160 50	.....	1,252 50	1,252 50	1,252 50
August	9,065	37,073	26,165	63,178	1,132 00	533 10	1,665 10	2.67	110 50	.....	1,805 90	1,805 90	1,805 90
September	5,833	21,118	13,117	31,535	171 75	258 10	422 85	2.12	185 50	.....	918 35	918 35	918 35
October	3,913	13,169	5,816	19,015	263 00	118 70	381 70	2.02	90 00	.....	171 70	171 70	171 70
November	2,111	6,339	4,180	10,519	131 50	27 35	158 85	1.51	85 50	520 05	761 40	761 40	761 40
December	1,511	4,385	1,201	8,586	100 25	17 75	118 00	1.37	85 50	.....	263 50	263 50	263 50
Totals for 1889	42,465	149,115	103,231	252,379	3,849 25	1,836 10	5,705 35	2.26	971 50	1,371 18	8,051 33	8,051 33	8,051 33
Totals for 1888	35,127	127,254	86,666	213,871	3,029 35	1,608 07	4,727 12	2.01	1,113 50	4,000 39	9,961 31	9,961 31	9,961 31

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.
STATEMENT of expenditure for the year 1889.

MONTH, 1889.

MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

GENERAL CHARGES.

	Salaries.	Labor.	Materials, etc.	Special contract.	Legal.	Commission- er's expenses.	Interest on bonds.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January	604 16	221 81	359 46		36 00			1,221 43
February	604 17	313 16	148 02		57 36	40 00		1,162 71
March	575 67	159 00	194 71	219 40				1,148 78
April	604 17	242 13	316 20	890 00	10 00	17 00		2,079 50
May	591 67	331 75	120 42	1,512 00		40 00		2,658 54
June	604 17	581 11	314 73	182 25		25 00	10,500 00	12,210 29
July	591 67	600 32	157 62	172 80		59 00		1,592 41
August	604 17	590 05	382 58	546 78		7 50		2,100 08
September	604 16	392 45	168 08		123 18	25 00		1,312 87
October	591 66	347 01	317 07					1,258 74
November	604 16	676 57	249 48					1,530 21
December	591 66	498 92	155 39			5 35	10,500 00	11,751 32
Totals	7,183 49	5,035 31	2,833 46	*3,483 23	226 54	218 85	21,000 00	40,030 88

*This item embraces new tunnel (\$2,220), surveys for electric railway and telephone service, balance on Fensom's contract for elevator.

